

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
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Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1950. Field checked 1952. Revised 1961
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

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10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Line red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
seenerally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

APPROXIMATE MEAN

LANDSLIDES AND RELATED FEATURES

by
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1982 ...
U.S. Geological Survey

OPEN FILE MAP 82-51 (E-4)

Landslides too small or obscure to map individually.

AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEBRIS FLOWS AND DEBRIS

COLLUVIAL SLOPES WITH LANDSLIDES

AVALANCHES

Primarily shallow, narrow ravines and chutes with accumulation of stony colluvium generally 10 ft.

(3 m) or less in thickness; susceptible to rapid movement during intense rainfall. Most ravines and chutes designated show evidence of former debris flows and avalanches. Symbol & designates historical debris flow or debris avalanche.

AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROCKFALL

Steep, locally vertical, natural and man-made slopes and cliffs, 15 ft. (4.5 m) or more high; formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy shale, mudstone and claystone. Interbedded mudstone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.

SOIL AND ROCK SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING
Soil and rock similar to that involved in landslides elsewhere in map area; primarily areas
underlain by claystone, mudstone and shale
associated with other rock types. Rock weathers
rapidly on exposure forming clayey soil highly
susceptible to sliding. Includes coves (U-shaped,
shallow valleys) containing thick layers of clayey
soil that are very susceptible to sliding where
excavation breaks continuity of slope and where
overloaded by artificial fill.

AREAS LEAST PRONE TO LANDSLIDES

Map areas in which no patterns or symbols are shown;
primarily valley floors, ridge tops and broad
benches; modification by excavation and fill may
lead to local landslides.

The first four digits of the open file number designate the specific 1:250,000 scale map sheet of which this quadrangle is a part. The last two digits designate the position of the quadrangle in a subdivision of the 1:250,000 scale map based on rows and tiers shown in the diagram to the right. The location of this quadrangle is shown by the black square.

1961 NOTE Information shown is intended as a general guide to ground conditions as of the date of field check. Additional landslides and rockfalls should be anticipated in all map units. The map unit depicts the dominant condition in the area delineated and variations in slope stability may occur at any point in the unit. This map is suitable for general planning purposes and as a supplement to more detailed studies for site selection. The map cannot be used as a substitute for detailed geologic and engineering investigations to establish design and construction criteria of specific sites.

KENTUCKY .

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

State Route

TALLEGA, KY.

SE 4 BEATTYVILLE 15 QUADRANGLE

N3730--- W8330/7.5.

MAN-MADE FEATURES

Strip mines (combination of letter symbols indicates complex formed of more than one type of strip mine)

bench with high wall

Some symbols may not appear on this map

series of maps.

because the description is applicable to a

sf furrowed with high wall

sd multiple furrows and multiple benches

ss hilltop removed

srg reclaimed by grading

sru reclaimed by secondary use

sh/r regraded in part, high wall

remains

Coal refuse banks

Coal refuse banks
r identified on aerial photographs;
not classified in field check

rb not burnt nor on fire

rbb burnt

rbd burning

rbs sludge

Quarries

q quarry site

qub spoil bank, quarry waste

Gravel pits

g site of gravel pit

Slides in man-made features
af earth flow in fill

a/s earth flow in strip castings

a/r earth flow in coal refuse

JENKINS 1°x2° SHEET

84°
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

H 38°
G
C
C
A 37°

Landslides and related features interpreted from aerial photographs:
1:80,000 (black and white) 1977

Photointerpretation and field check 1978,9
This report is preliminary and has not
been reviewed for conformity with U. S.
Geological Survey editorial standards.
Data on location of strip mines in part from:
Black, Douglas F. B., 1978, Geologic map of the
Tallega Quadrangle, east-central Kentucky: U. S.
Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1500,

scale 1:24,000.

ACTIVE OR RECENTLY ACTIVE LANDSLIDE

Complex landslide composed of earthflow, debris slide, earth and rock slump. Identified from historical records, and from scars, debris and other field evidence. Ground extremely unstable; sliding accelerated by excavation, loading and changes in drainage conditions. May include areas with several active slides too small to be shown separately. Questioned where doubtful.

Area of extensive hummocky ground caused by earthflow and earth and rock slump. Lacks clear evidence of active sliding. Relatively stable in natural, undisturbed state, generally not affected by small structures properly sited in areas away from the edge of the toe; can be reactivated by extensive, rapid excavation, loading, and changes in ground water and surface water conditions. Area of old landslide probably includes recent ones not identified from field evidence or otherwise documented. Upslope boundary of landslide generally defined by modified scarp, but downslope (toe) may be gradational and not well defined. Questioned

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COMBINATION LANDSLIDE

Area of recent and old slides in which individual slides are not identified.

where doubtful.

Valley wall along major streams with slope as steep as 40° (85%); stony, clayey silt soil up to 50 ft. (15 m) thick; commonly buttressed by a terrace or bench at the toe of the slope; very susceptible to sliding by cutting of toe area, removal of terrace or bench, and overloading; slide commonly activated without apparent cause.